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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company.

Timonia Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company situated in Timonia, Venango county. Capital Stock $100,000. A few shares of the above Stock is for sale at the office of the Treasurer, Wm. Douglas, 117 Wood street.

Muslin.

At 20 cents, fine Muslin, formerly 31 cents. Everything else cheap in proportion, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Remember

McClarren's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Shirting Muslin.

At 25 cents, fine Shirting Muslin, formerly 40 cts. Other things as cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

No Medicine Given.

Doctor Warren will continue to heal the sick poor every day in Masonic Hall, Allegheny, till 11 A. M., free of charge. All are invited. He may be found at the St. Charles Hotel, by those who are able to pay, from 12 till 6 each day, until December 2. Positively no longer.

Delaines.

At 31½ cents, all the choice styles of Delaines at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Other dress goods as cheap.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. E. Penney, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods, and by Ward Kennedy & Co., wholesale druggists, 14 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Fine Sheeting.

At 31½ cents, extra wide and fine Sheeting, formerly 50 cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Everything cheap in proportion.

Great Reduction

To be obtained at No. 34 Seventh street, Pittsburgh. Full sets of beautiful and durable Teeth for $7 per set. Teeth extracted for 25 cents. Plugging with gold or the other metals done correspondingly cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction. Dr. B. Ramsay.

Country Merchants,

Before buying your goods go to Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street and secure bargains.

Fancy Dress Ball.

A grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball will be given in Odd Fellows' Hall, McKeesport, on Christmas night next, and from the arrangements now being made for it, it is the general opinion of those who know, it will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the country. We notice among the names of those who are acting as managers, Captain G. W. Gray, Capt Hartley Howard, Capt. C. W. Cowston and William Atwater, who, with other prominent young men, will spare no effort on their part to make the masquerade a brilliant affair. The best band in the country around will furnish the music, and the supper is in the hands of a caterer who is known in business, in a word, it is the intention of the managers to make the Ball the grand feature of the season.

Prints.

At 18½ cents, Prints, formerly 31 cents, and all other goods in proportion, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Cleveland *Herald* says the Canadian schooners Princess Alexandra and Chieftain arrived on Saturday, bringing the first cargoes of crystals ever imported to this country. It is found on the west coast of Greenland, and is to be used by a Pittsburgh firm in the preparation of soda. Another cargo should have arrived on Sunday. Ten or twelve vessels will be employed this year in the business. No decision with regard to duties has been received, as they are only in bond by experiment. The cargoes of the vessels arriving will be bonded.

In Chicago the week closed on a very firm money market. The demand for money was very brisk, and the banks complain of over trading on the part of merchants of that city. The stock of goods are altogether too large for the present condition of the market, and to effect sales the credit system is again coming into play. The offerings of Produce Paper were light, and the balance of trade largely in favor of the East. Eastern Exchange was a shade and firm, at unchanged rates. There was but little doing in the produce market, and prices show a drooping tendency. Flour, $5 25@5 50. Corn, 58c. Wheat 203c. per bushel, on new, and 330c. on old. In lumber there is but little change in prices. The dry goods market is quiet but steady and firm, during the past four days, and prices are steady.

Immense excitement prevails in Neshaba county, Mississippi. Two parties are formed; one seeking the protection of the Federal authorities, and the other professing to endeavor to rid the country of lawless persons, who commit depredations. The parties are styled Secession and Union.

A meeting of "Commercial Travelers" was held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 11th inst., when it was determined to hold a general convention for permanent organization in Cincinnati on the 15th of February next, to which all Commercial Travelers are invited. It was stated that this class number in the United States over forty thousand men, and spend over $300,000 per day in traveling and other expenses.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Saturday, says: "Governor Morton left this city last evening, in company with his brother-in-law, Major John A. Burbank, for Washington, D. C. The Governor's family will join him at an early day in New York, when they will embark for Europe. Governor Morton entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor of Indiana, five years ago, with a vigorous constitution, and is now broken down in health, and leaves home by the advice of several of the most eminent physicians of the country, who are of the opinion that this is the only means by which his life can be prolonged. We have no heart to comment upon the necessity of his departure from his home, and a people so dear to him, and with thousands of loyal hearts everywhere, who will pray for his safe journey, and speedy restoration of his health, and his early return to the discharge of his duties. We will merely add, for the information of his friends, that the physicians regard his health as being in a very precarious condition, and are by no means certain he will ever regain it."

A preliminary survey of a route for a canal from the Mississippi river, at Rock Island, across a portion of Illinois, to connect with the Illinois and Michigan Canal at La Salle, has recently been made. The project is reported as entirely feasible, and efforts will be made by citizens of Iowa to secure the construction of the work. Of its value to the commerce of the West there can be no doubt.

Senator Sherman is on his way to re-visit the oil regions of Pennsylvania. His visit probably will have some bearing on the effort to reduce the tax on crude petroleum.

Unfinished counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency notes to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, together with a quantity of paper, tools, &c., for counterfeiting, was recently found in a house in Philadelphia by the Treasury Department detectives, Sorrell and Otto, of New York. About twenty thousand dollars had been finished and put in circulation. The detectives succeeded in arresting the counterfeiter last Tuesday night, and committing to jail, the prisoner said to be the head of this gigantic swindling enterprise, named C. J. Roberts, an alleged noted counterfeiter and engraver.

STATE ITEMS.

It is believed the railroad between Pithole and Oleopolis will be in running order by the 25th o December, and preparations are making for a grand Christmas excursion.

The three buffaloes that recently arrived at this port have reached their destination. The *Marietian*, published at Marietta, Lancaster county, says: Mr. James Duffy received two buffaloes, on Thursday last, three buffaloes from Kansas. We are told it is his intention to domesticate these animals, and some deer, for his projected Park, on his "Evans farm." Over fifteen hundred trees have been planted on it since, from Trout Run, Clearfield county, by this gentleman, and placed in his artificial Trout Pond, recently constructed on the same farm. From present appearances there appears to be no doubt of the success of this trout enterprise. The aforesaid buffaloes and deer have had arrived at the car station drew together a vast crowd.

The Pennsylvania Steel Manufacturing Company, at a late meeting, passed a resolution to locate their works at Harrisburg, provided that eighty acres of land was donated to them on the Kelker farm, with the right of way for a railroad track to enter their works on the adjoining farms, and the purchase of $500,000 worth of the stock of their company was subscribed for by the citizens of Harrisburg. If these conditions are complied with, and the deed built, the location will be made on the Kelker farm. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. L. S. Durant, of Claysville, Washington county, while assisting at a barn raising near that place, fell from the frame of the building, and was instantly killed. Mr. Durant was one of three brothers, all of whom enlisted in one company at the outbreak of the war, and all returned to their home during the last summer. Since that time one of the brothers died of the measles, and the death of the second is now recorded.

The proprietors of the land interest in Pithole City have resolved to commute the ground rents and convey to each lessee the fee simple to his lot, on payment of a certain sum to be mutually agreed upon.

George Gould and Thomas Brown, two notorious characters of Titusville, and whose doings rendered the oil regions unsafe, were convicted in Meadville on Friday last of manufacturing and passing counterfeit money. Gould was sentenced to the Penitentiary in Allegheny for one year and ten months, and Brown for four years and six months.

Bishop Stevens conducted the services last Sunday morning and evening in the Episcopal church, Meadville, and confirmed eight persons.

An affray took place last Saturday evening in a low saloon in Erie, in which a policeman Dunlap was severely beaten by a party of rowdies. In self-defense he drew his revolver, and wounded two of the assailants, one of them, Edward Kimball, of East Berlin, Adams county, fatally.

The business men of Titusville have organized a Board of Trade, with the following officers: President, A. A. Pierce; First Vice President, J. B. Bonting; Second Vice President, J. M. Dodd; Treasurer, F. H. Eddy; Directors, W. J. Briggs, Harry King, A. R. Williams, W. W. Cooper, Charles Bartle; Chairman Arbitration Committee, E. L. Wheeler.

The parish road between Pithole City and Tarentum is completed to within two miles of the former place.

The Daily Commercial

PRICES OF COTTON GOODS.

Buyers—and who are not?—of cotton goods will read with interest the opinion of the New York *Economist*, which is:

The fact of the matter is, prices of all cottons and most woolens have been too high this season, but we cannot hold manufacturers or their agents to account for this, as many styles opened comparatively low, until an active demand and a great scarcity of goods carried prices to unbounded limits, contrary to our wishes. This completely checked consumption, as we predicted, and we are now forced to suffer the consequences. We must therefore go back to the normal condition of things—to rates sufficiently low to inspire the trade with confidence that prices have touched bottom, and until we do this, business will remain sluggish even though the whole country needed goods. Recently we have been approaching this state of things, very fast, and already prices of some styles have fallen to figures sufficiently tempting to excite custom, even in November, which always, till last year, was known to be a dull month.

The *Economist* candidly advises manufacturers "to close out stock at the best prices obtainable," so as to begin the season with "prices sufficiently low to outlive competition." On another point the *Economist* is thus emphatic:

And speaking of credit reminds us of its being restored, as of old, in many quarters. This we deeply deplore. There is no good cause for it; and we sincerely hope and earnestly trust that every manufacturer in the land will give positive instructions to agents to give no continuance to the re-establishment of this evil system, till we recover, at least, from the effects of a war that will, we fear, shake our whole financial system, and very possibly carry utter ruin to every household in the land by a financial revulsion. Oh! would that the Monarchies of Europe and the manufacturing interest there chuckle over our folly. But, if we are wise, we shall keep from a precipice that yawns to engulf us.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A telegraphic dispatch in this morning's COMMERCIAL announces, on what is said to be good authority, that MAXIMILIAN has ordered all the imperial forces at the outposts to concentrate in the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosi, ostensibly to await reinforcements from Europe. May not this movement portend an evacuation of Mexico? In that event, which well-informed persons think is not far distant, Gen. LOGAN will soon find the Republic, which the facetious MONTHOLON suggested he should first find before being accredited thereto.

FIND YOUR REPUBLIC FIRST.—The French Minister is said to be quite merry over the appointment of General LOGAN to the Republic. "Find your Republic, gentlemen," remarked he, laughingly, a few days ago. The same high functionary is also asserted to have said that if this country wanted a war with France, it could have it "on demand." "I cannot believe," says a correspondent, that he was so foolish as to say such a thing, but the story came very straight from the French Minister's house, and it is said the remark was uttered in the presence of an American. Mr. SEWARD preserves the same pleasant exterior, and ridicules all thoughts of a foreign war. Whether he is playing a deep game, or is sincere, it is impossible to say, as the Secretary of State is sometimes very "deep."

INTERESTING FACT.—Speaker COLFAX, in his speech in Washington, Saturday evening last, published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, brought out an interesting fact when he said: "It may not be generally known, but it has been repeated to me, on the testimony of members of the so-called Confederate Congress, that GENERAL LEE, the military head of the rebellion, declared last February, in his official character, that the contest was utterly hopeless, but that their Congress and Cabinet determined to continue the struggle, and twenty thousand men fell after that time on both sides in the battles around Petersburg, Richmond, Five Forks and other battle-fields."

NORTHERN ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—The Boston *Traveller* says the American Land Company and Agency, of which Governor ANDREW is President, will dispatch an agent to the South the coming week, for the purpose of making purchases and investments. The plan of this company is to purchase cotton and sugar plantations for individuals in aggregate small sums and invest for associations in plantations; to negotiate leases for plantations, and to loan money on mortgage for operating plantations.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND JOHN COVODE.—It is related that some weeks before the late elections, the President told JOHN COVODE, of this State, that "old factions are dead, and *it is a good time to sow seed*." JOHN COVODE is a shrewd politician, and did not believe the assertion about factions. JOHN was right and ANDY was wrong. The old Republican seed has not rotted in the ground, and it will yet bear a fine crop.

THE sending of General SICKLES to Charleston to relieve General GILMORE, is probably to be regarded as a significant movement. General S. has more capacity for civil than military emergencies, while the reverse is true of General G. The chivalry want watching by a man with a strong eye and steady hand,—and this, we conclude, is the reason the change was made.

THOMAS CORWIN, who was our last Minister to the Republic of Mexico, has for some time past been in the law and pardon brokerage business in Washington. He is known to have returned with a pretty good opinion of MAXIMILIAN, which he retains, General LOGAN is quite another sort of man, and if he goes there, will play quite a different part in Mexico.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS.—It seems quite likely that the Southern members elect will not present themselves on the opening of Congress, but will wait until their cases are disposed of. The Washington *Intelligencer* indorses the recommendation of the Richmond *Republic* to this effect, and an effort is being made to have the matter take this direction.

Brigadier General SWEET, well known as the efficient Commandant, in time past, of Camp Douglas, has been reappointed Assistant Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and will hereafter have his headquarters at Meadville, Pa.

CAN'T CONTROL THE NEGRO.—A North Carolinian, who is still disposed to rebel against the requirements of President JOHNSON, writes to his friends in Boston—"We cannot control the negro population and shall want the government to do it for us."

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—During last session an act was passed granting licenses to colored men to teach. An attempt to raise the pay of members failed in the House, because, as a correspondent of the Burlington *Free Press* says, "some of the nobler spirits so clearly demonstrated the inconsistency of such a measure that the members were constrained, as it were, to refuse its passage, though sorely against their will." The same spirit has prevented the colored men from being admitted to the militia drills except during the annual two days' trainings, passed both Houses after a lengthy discussion. The bills taxing the income of United States bonds, the stock of National Banks, also passed both branches after a long discussion. The bill to tax Savings Banks was defeated.

BEET SUGAR TRAFFIC.—Mr. C. W. Webster, Superintendent of the farming operations of the Germania Beet Sugar company of Illinois, has purchased some thirty mules at the Government sale of these useful animals, which, with some sixty yoke of oxen and various harnesses, are to be used in connection with the farming operations of the company in the production of the beets from which the sugar is to be manufactured. The company own some 2,200 acres of land at Chatsworth, in Livingston county, 60 of which will be planted in beets the coming season.

THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.—This company was organized in Florence on the 28th of September last. The capital of the company amounts to twenty million francs. Every fortnight a steamer will sail between New York and Genoa, and every month one to Rio Janeiro and the ports of La Plata. The ships will carry the Italian flag. In time of war they have to be used in the service of the Government, which allows the company an annual contribution of eight hundred thousand francs.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.—The census returns from seventy-six counties in the state show an aggregate population of 1,877,174 against of 1,700,388 since 1860. Seventy-six counties remain to be heard from. If they show the same comparative gain as those reported, the total population of the state will be 2,050,000, a gain of 350,000 since 1860.

THE ITALIAN COTTON CROP.—The cotton culture in Italy is progressing so rapidly and so favorably, that the home manufactories are no longer obliged to send monthly four millions of francs to Liverpool to buy cotton as raw material, as formerly. The demand for cotton, who, during the next year, will extend cotton plantations all over Naples and Sicily.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer City of London.

Surrender of the Pirate Shenandoah.

Comments of the London Press Thereon.

OIL SPRINGS DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamship City of London, with Liverpool dates of the 8th, and Queenstown to the 9th, arrived from quarantine at 4:30 P. M.

The pirate Shenandoah arrived in the Mersey on the 8th, and surrendered to the guard-ship Donegal, and is now in the hands of the naval authorities.

Captain Waddell states that the first information he received of the close of the war was on the 30th of August, from the British war vessel Barracouta, and that he immediately consigned the guns to the hold and steered for Liverpool.

The *Daily News* says: The American navy may be inclined to say it was only fitting her evil should be as British as her origin; but the *Daily News* cannot help asking how it is that Lincoln has been able to pursue her course without the least interruption from the American navy. Can it be possible that the navy, especially the recovery of compensation for losses resulting from her depredations, from England, make the American Government less eager for her prosecution? If the world should come to that conclusion, it would be one of the strongest practical arguments against the admission of such shallow as against England. It is stated that Waddell sent a letter to Earl Russell, the contents of which are unknown. The captain and crew remained on the Shenandoah. The *Star* says: The vessel will be claimed by America, and there is no reason for refusing the request.

The *Times* says: Personal liabilities of the capture give rise to perplexing circumstances, but strict justice will be done by the Liberals.

Earl Russell, as Premier, and Lord Clarendon, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, were hustled into office. No national changes will probably be made till February.

The Shipping *Gazette* states that oil springs have been discovered in England.

The French were to commence the evacuation of Rome on the 15th inst.

Paris Bourse on the 7th was flat. Rents 68f. 50c.

The Spanish government has ordered a strict watch over the coast of Cuba, owing to the Jamaica Insurrection.

The Captain and crew of the pirate Shenandoah have been released on parole. It is believed the matter will cause no serious difficulty.

There is no other news of importance.

Latest from Mexico.

Maximilian's New Policy.

He is Concentrating His Forces.

NEW YORK, November 20.—News has been received in this city from authentic sources, which is considered reliable, that

The Emperor Maximilian has determined and has ordered all the troops to be withdrawn from the outposts, and concentrated at the City of Mexico and San Luis Potosi. He will then fortify himself in those places, and the respective districts and await the arrival of his expected reinforcements. He has abandoned his policy of conciliation, and will now rely upon the military for his entire and undivided attention. The Empress is preparing to return to the south of France, and the Emperor will assume the duties of a sovereign if the Emperor is not kept away by the Mexican people. Money is plenty. Mining Shares have steadily declined during the week. It is estimated that two hundred and fifty tons of California broom corn will be shipped East the coming season.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

Secession Ordinance Annulled—All Persons Declared Eligible to Office—Negro Testimony Admitted—The State Debt Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The President to-day received the following telegram from Governor Marvin, of Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 18.

The Convention has annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished the test oath, declared all persons entitled to all rights of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and that no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness in a cause in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned. It has repudiated the State debt created in aid of the rebellion, amended so much of the Constitution in other respects, and adjourned. (Signed) WM. MARVIN,

Provisional Governor.

THE RECENT OIL FRAUDS.

A Hearing to be Had To-morrow.

PITHOLE, November 20.—The hearing in the case of the alleged frauds against the Internal Revenue Department in the returns of oil, which has been before the commissioner at Meadville on Wednesday next. Several prominent parties have been notified to appear and answer.

Order from General Terry.—Depredations by Soldiers upon Farms near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., November 19.—General Terry has detailed three officers to investigate the depredations committed on the farmers in the vicinity of Richmond, with instructions to charge the amount of damage to the guilty parties; and where the robberies can be traced to any particular Regiment of the Corps, the amount of damage is to be deducted *pro rata* from the pay of the officers and men composing such Regiment. Many farms near this city have been entirely stripped of provisions, and it is now time that a stop was put to such unnecessary robberies.

The Prize Fight Between Davis and Elliott.

ALBANY, November 20.—A large crowd of rogues, with scores of gamblers and thieves of their train, are here to-night, attracted to see a prize fight, which takes place between two pugilists, named Elliott and Davis. It is generally understood that the fight will take place somewhere in Schoharie county, on the line of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. Only a few persons have been engaged to take the crowd out in the morning.

Gold, Lead and Oil.

Lead Mine in Greene County.

Gold Quartz Still Being Developed.

THE OIL YIELD INCREASING.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAPLE FARM, DUNKARD CREEK, GREENE COUNTY, PA., Nov. 17th, 1865.

Though not a romantic, this is certainly a wonderful age. Wonder succeeds to wonder, Discovery follows closely upon discovery, until the imagination is bewildered, and reason asks, "Can this be true? Or is it an attempt on the part of newspaper men to test public credulity?" I am not surprised that persons at a distance should be skeptical in regard to the reports from this region, as it was some time before I could give it entire credence, although surrounded with the most convincing evidences. I solemnly assure the readers of the COMMERCIAL that no design exists either to test or impose on their credulity. There are numberless witnesses of the highest respectability willing to be qualified to the truth of all my statements.

In oil matters there is a very decided improvement. A very promising strike was recently had in the "Tippecanoe" well, Maple Farm. This well is in an excellent locality, having for near neighbors the Kramer, St. Clair, Allegheny, and Continental. From present indications it will prove the poor of any one of them. The following wells are producing finely, and the majority increasing their respective yields, viz: Allegheny, Greene County, St. Clair, Wylie 1, Kramer, Enterprise, Good Luck, Premium, Ross 1, and some few of the smaller and poorer capitalities. The Allegheny, in a few hours more, will equal the yield of her palmiest days. The Greene County, by her yield to-day, bids fair to surpass all she has ever done. The Kramer throws a good deal of gas over the oil, and is in the same time. The Good Luck has never been fairly tested, but I will be greatly disappointed if she does not prove an excellent well. The St. Clair, owing, I presume, to the great volume of gas, does not throw a steady stream; it is, indeed, difficult to estimate her daily or hourly yield; a sixty barrel tank was full of oil, and when I was there the stream from the flume above continued to run for about an hour.

Further developments are made daily in gold quartz, though far from satisfactory, in consequence of the dampness of the mines. As soon as is some more under process of being opened and cleared to a depth and extent of the strata ascertained. In the Painter well, Ross Farm, belonging to the Barkard & Duquesne Oil company, they have struck a vein of quartz which, from the progress is barely perceptible, the richness obtained, as far as can be judged without actual experiment, being equal to the richest of the other wells. The specimen of the Good Luck is the richest that I have seen. The gentleman to whom this has also produced a rich quartz, not yet tested—but compared with and pronounced little equal to the "Pike's Peak" quartz, some of which was in possession of a gentleman visiting the new Eldorado. Mr. Williams, of the Jackson Company, took some from the Kramer well with him, which he went east, some days ago, and had tested. The result was a yield of $1,000 to the ton. Specimens of this quartz, with pieces of the rock containing the lead, from the description, weighed twenty pounds or upwards. With an ordinary hand-sledge, for splitting purposes, I broke into three pieces above mentioned, the Mexican people will rise en masse and take vigorous measures for the protection of their rights.

The spirits of the Liberals have been much comforted by advices from the United States, that material aid will soon be granted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Heavy Fall of Rain—The Russian-American Telegraphic Expedition—Progress of the Work, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—The ship Macalester arrived from Baltimore, via Rio Janeiro.

During the last eight months eleven vessels loaded with copper and silver ore, have sailed from this port for Swanza.

The steamer John L. Stephens arrived to-day from Mazatlan, with one hundred thousand dollars in treasure, and a considerable quantity of coffee and silver ore.

The fall of rain during the last twenty-four hours has been equal to about 1½ inches, being about one-twentieth the usual fall of an entire year. Within a week upwards of six inches have fallen in the mountain portion of the State, and the streams are rising rapidly. The rain is very welcome to the agriculturists of this region, far surpassing the wildest dreams of hidden and fabulous treasures of the Arabian Nights. Especially is the fall of rain greatly under the noses of the inhabitants, and remain undiscovered or unnoticed till this time. "The sleeping rain" is the phrase, and it is true. A new era—an era of improvement, of enterprise, and consequent rapid development is dawning upon California country and Nevada roosts" of West Virginia.

ZOROARO.

N. B.—I object to being made to say the Californians were *jumping* gold at the Good Luck; they were "gaining" it. I used their term.

THE CHOLERA.

Important Suggestions to the Public.

Precautionary Measures to be Observed.

As everything written concerning the cholera, in view of its probable arrival in our midst, is of general interest, the following suggestions from eminent sources will be appreciated. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., resident physician of New York, who, in connection with the Board of Health, has presented the following statement of facts to the public for their careful consideration:

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the cause and mode of propagation of the cholera, all now agree in the importance of its acknowledged fact, that its greatest ravages and most fearful mortality is among the filthy, the vicious and the destitute, and in fact it is only when the habits of the people, or the intemperate, and those who injure themselves by taking improper medicines, Champagne, Brandy, and other stimulants—both of your person and of your houses—particularly your yards, sinks, privies cesspools and cellars, that the cholera will be found. It is daily sprinkled, and the adjoining walls and fences surrounding, whitewashed, and well-washed. Be careful that there is no stagnant water either in your cellars or yards, and if your premises are damp, cover them with gravel, or dry and burn up the foul air, and cause more perfect ventilation. Remove all garbage at least once a day, and twice if you can. Be careful in the selection of your food. Avoid all kinds of pastry, fried meats, with boiled rice, bread, and thoroughly cooked potatoes, should form the ordinary use of food. Attempt to raise the pay of fruits, and stale or partially decayed vegetables. But above all, avoid excess in intoxicating drinks of every kind. Wear flannel next the skin, and at all times maintain the natural temperature of the body by a sufficient amount of clothing. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and if accidentally exposed in a wetting, remove your wet boots and clothing as quickly as possible. The cholera is not the necessarily fatal disease which it has been represented to be, but it is a disease that is both preventable and curable. It is always preceded by symptoms of languor and diarrhœa, which, if neglected at this period (in which they are found, which, for practical purposes, may be considered the first stage). The rise in property, the increase of population, and the numberless other advantages that will specially accrue to the city of Pittsburgh during the operations, will give an entirely new aspect to a section of country now in an almost rude condition. The skill and energy that will be employed by these gentlemen, in this and other similar undertakings, is a guarantee to the public that whatever they undertake will be pushed forward in a spirit worthy this country and age. I feel sure that the public will appreciate, and public generally, that both are men of unwilling integrity, whose statements are worthy of entire credence. The day is not distant when all the means to carry out everything they undertake, and are in a position to command any sum of money they may require. Their entire success to the pioneers of the great Lead Region. It is surprising that the mineral wealth of the mountains of this region, far surpassing the wildest dreams of hidden and fabulous treasures of the Arabian Nights, should remain so long in the recesses under the noses of the inhabitants, and remain undiscovered or unnoticed till this time. "The sleeping rain" is the phrase, and it is true. A new era—an era of improvement, of enterprise, and consequent rapid development is dawning upon California country and Nevada roosts" of West Virginia.

ZOROARO.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

WASHINGTON.

A Significant Movement.

Regular Cavalry Ordered to the Rio Grande.

No More Troops to be Mustered Out.

No New Loan to be Issued.

A NEW SCHEME OF RESTORATION.

Trial of Winder, Duncan and Gee.

Health of Troops at Corpus Christi.

GEN. HOWARD'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

GOV. MORTON IN WASHINGTON

Hard on Newspaper Reporters.

Prisoners in the Old Capitol

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 20.

A Very Significant Movement

Has been made by the Government as regards Mexican affairs. All of the regular cavalry, except detachments stationed at Sheridan and elsewhere, have been ordered to the Rio Grande. Sheridan on the Rio Grande, and will be assigned to duty under General Merritt at San Antonio. The 2d and 3d are in Maryland, the 4th in Tennessee and the 5th in New Orleans.

No More Troops to be Mustered Out.

A letter from Corpus Christi, received here to-day, states that no more troops are being mustered out.

No New Loan.

There is no foundation for the statement made in Washington papers, that the Secretary of the Treasury will put forward a new loan. No further loan will be asked for by the Secretary until after the meeting of Congress, to whom the whole subject will be referred by the annual report. The bonds on the last fifty million loan have not yet been delivered.

New Scheme of Restoration.

A bill has been drawn up here for presentation to Congress on the first days of the session, proposing a new scheme of restoration. It provides for the call of a convention in each State by the President for each State lately in rebellion. The Governor so appointed is to have the power of appointment of all executive and judicial officers within the State, according to the laws of the State in force at the time of his entering into office, except such laws or enactment as may have been passed in relation to the rebellion, or in relation to dealing with the so-called Confederate Government after the passage of the ordinance of secession in such State. The Governor is further authorized to organize courts in accordance with the old laws of the State. All his proclamations are to have the same force as the President. He is to call a register, where all qualified voters can be registered on taking a stringent oath of allegiance. They are then to elect a legislature, who are to provide a constitution, on which Congress is to decide. If adopted by Congress, all military restriction on said State are to be removed.

Trial of Winder, Duncan and Gee.

There seems to be no doubt in well informed circles, that the Secretary of War has ordered a military court to convene for the trial of Winder, Duncan and Gee, now confined in the Old Capitol prison, upon a charge of cruel treatment to our soldiers while prisoners at Andersonville. Major General Mott, it is believed, will be President of the Commission.

Health of Troops at Corpus Christi.

Letters received from Corpus Christi, dated as late as October 23d, state that it was very sickly at that point. Many had died during the month of the post, and more than half of the officers are down with the broken-bone fever. His brigade was in daily expectation of being sent home and mustered out, but as the pressure for transportation was great, it was doubtful if the troops would be off before the early part of December. It is probable that the order to cease drafting against mustering them out has reached the Rio Grande.

Gen. Howard's Tour of Inspection.

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned to Washington on Saturday from his tour of inspection through the Southern States under instructions from the President, having visited all the States lately in rebellion except Texas and Arkansas. On the whole, he spoke favorably of the condition of affairs throughout the South. In some States the condition of the freedmen is such that the Bureau might be abolished, while in other sections he regards it as necessary to continue its operations. He will make a report forthwith to the President.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana.

Had an interview with the President this afternoon of considerable duration. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; John P. Hoskins, of New York, and Wm. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, called on the President this afternoon, and were duly received.

Arrivals.

Senator Cresswell, General Carl Schurz, and General Torbet arrived in this city to-day.

Hard on the Newspapers.

Owing to news having been surreptitiously obtained from the State Department, orders were issued to day excluding all editors, correspondents and reporters from the building. None are to be admitted except by official permission.

Prisoners in the Old Capitol.

At the present time there are but twenty-two prisoners confined in the Old Capitol Prison, the most important of which are Winder, Duncan and Gee. All persons committed by Baker were released to-day by order of the Secretary of War.

Cashiered.

Captain John Kennedy, of the 212th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been cashiered after court-martial for drunkenness on duty, and has been cashiered the service.

Vacancies in the Regular Army—How They Are to be Fill d—Removal of Col. H. P. Lantz—The Mexican Mission Not Yet Accepted by General Logan—Prisoners Released from the Old Capitol—Military Court Ordered—Disposition of Regular Cavalry—The Grand Plan for Reconstruction—Gen. Howard's Southern Tour—Condition of the Freedmen—Commission Between Our Government and Columbia—Dr. Maddock Discharged—Our Relations with France—The Cotton Case, &c.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—An order has been issued by the War Department for a Board of Officers to assemble in this city as soon as practicable, to examine and report upon the applications and recommendations which have been made for appointments in the regular regiments of the army. The following is a statement of vacancies to be filled: In the cavalry arm—Second Lieutenancies, 24. In the artillery arm—Second Lieutenancies, 10; In the Infantry arm—First Lieutenancies, 60; Second Lieutenancies, 62. Total vacancies, 156. After a careful examination of the testimonials and the military records of the applicants, the Board will select the names of sufficient number to fill the vacancies shown in the statement from those applicants who have served in the volunteers at least two years, and will submit a report with a list of names. In making the selection the Board will be governed by the rule laid down by the President to equal the number of vacancies, except twenty, to the several States and Territories, according to their representation in Congress. The names selected will be arranged alphabetically in the list of applicants, and no appointments are to be made in the order. The Assistant General will lay before the board the list of applicants, and all the recommendations and other papers. The board will be composed as follows: Colonel H. B. Craig, United States army; Colonel Edward Kingsbury, 5th Connecticut Volunteers, United States artillery; Lieut. Col. S. Eastman, United States Army; Henry P. Beach, of Indiana, Judge Advocate. The board has been renewed, and Capt. S. S. Wilson appointed in his place. There is no charge touching the loyalty, or of any improper treatment in connection with the legitimate business of the office, but that he has been assisting Hon. George W. Julian, Member of Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana, against Governor Morton.

No information has been received by the Government from General Logan as to his acceptance or non-acceptance of the mission to the Republic of Mexico.

Col. Browning, the former private Secretary to the President, has accepted the appointment of Second Auditor of the Treasury. He will assume when he will be prepared to enter upon the duties of the office.

At present there are only twenty-two prisoners confined in the Old Capitol prison. Secretary Stanton ordered Major Turner, Judge Advocate of the War Department to-day to rest the release from that prison of certain prisoners confined there by order of General L. C. Baker, they having been confined a sufficient length of time, without charges being sustained, to satisfy the demands of military justice, and that the Secretary of War has ordered a Military Court to convene for the trial of Captain Winder, Duncan, and Gee, now confined in the Old Capital upon a charge of cruel treatment toward Union prisoners at Andersonville.

All the regular cavalry regiments, excepting the Fifth, have been ordered for duty to the Rio Grande. The Fifth will be stationed in Texas.

The *National Republican*, of to-day, says that a bill, which it publishes, has been drafted and presented to several Senators and Representatives, providing for the appointment of a Board after the organization of the 39th Congress, if it is not previously introduced in the Senate. The duties of the organization are: Investments for States heretofore in rebellion, by appointment of Governors with power to call conventions to frame new constitutions, an approval of which by Congress, the reconstructed States are to be admitted by a special act.

Major General Howard yesterday returned from his extensive inspection. He confesses the condition of affairs in the South to be worse than at the present time on local grounds from the South, but speaks encouragingly of the condition in which he found the freedmen, saying that a year's time will do much towards improving their condition.

The joint commission between the United States Government and the Government of Columbia were unable to agree upon an Umpire. The treaty provides that, in case the parties cannot agree upon an Umpire, the Prussian Minister should select one. The Minister from Prussia notifies the Commission that he will not accept the appointment.

The examination of Dr. Maddock, the ex-rebel who killed Maj. Dixon, Paymaster, in an altercation last week, has been concluded by the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the homicide was justifiable.

The rumor prevails that the Government, through Minister Bigelow, has communicated with the French Government relative to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico. The statement that the French minister does not object to the recent appointment of a minister to Mexico, duly accredited to the Liberals, is very wide of the mark. It is said he earnestly protests against it and will address Secretary Seward in regard to it in a few days.

Charles Eames has been engaged by the Secretary of the Treasury to manage the cotton cases brought before the Supreme Court by appeals. Chief Justice Chase has arrived.

RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN PROPERTY.

NEW COMMAND FOR GENERAL STEELE.

Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 20.

Restoration of Property in the South.

General Howard had a protracted interview to-day with the President and Secretary of War. He will any before the President, in a few days, his observations in the shape of a report, after which it is expected that Howard will immediately take up and dispose of the question of turning over to the original owners the property now in possession of the negroes of the South. There are a large number of persons now here who are waiting the decision of the President in regard to this matter.

Major General Steele.

Who has just returned from his command on the Rio Grande, has been assigned to the command of the department of Oregon, in place of General Wright, who was lost by the wreck of the steamer running between California and Oregon.

The Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

Which has just been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, will contain some exceedingly interesting facts in regard to abandoned and confiscated property.

Secretary McCulloch's Report.

Secretary McCulloch is still engaged in making his report. It will be a document of unusual interest just at this time. He will show that the expenditures are now considerably below the receipts, and that for the next twelve months the receipts will be largely in excess of the expenditures. About fourteen hundred millions of interest-bearing indebtedness will fall due within the next three years, which will have to be converted into long bonds of some sort, either five or six per cent.

The Artillery Story Denied.

The Richmond *Whig*, to-day, referring to a statement, published North, that General Lee had appl

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

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THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The relations of our Government with Mexico are becoming somewhat critical. The crisis is not sought or hastened by any movements on our part, unless the appointment of General LOGAN should be so considered, but by the persistent course of the new and manifestly usurping power that has taken possession of that country, ignoring, at least, the traditionary sentiments of the United States, if not superciliously opposing them. The necessity for *some* diplomatic relations between the two countries is the same that has existed in times past, and our Government could not postpone the demand, although, in meeting it, it should have to consider the question of recognizing the Empire that has suddenly and strangely become conspicuous over the ruins of the Mexican republic. The results of that consideration appear in the appointment of a diplomatic representative to the government which has been for years, in peace and in war, recognized as the legitimate chosen government of the Mexican people. What results may ensue from this action, we have no power of pre-vision to anticipate. But we may entertain hope for Mexico, if there is truth in the fine sentiment of VICTOR HUGO, "When a republic falls, there is still a right; but when a monarchy falls, there is only a ruin." A right remains in the fallen republic of Mexico, and some are yet standing up for its maintenance.

European interest in that country is not of recent origin. The eyes of England were turned towards it with some covetous longings even as early as when CROMWELL and his parliament ruled in England, and also a century later, when the capture of Havana suggested the feasibility of further aggressions on the Spanish territories of the western continent. In the French wars with Spain, too, during the present century, Mexico became an object of interest, and perhaps the republican movements in the first twenty years of the century may be fairly ascribed to the propagandism of the Revolution degenerating abroad, as it did in France, to a scheme of personal ambition. Certain it is, that the placing of JOSEPH BONAPARTE on the Spanish throne and the subsequent revolution, pulsated strongly in the remote popular commotions of Mexico which eventuated in placing AUGUSTINE DE ITURBIDE, for two years, on an Imperial throne.

We have never held Mexico in high estimation as a representative of republican government. It has always been enfeebled by the character of its own popular constituency. Its civil constitution, though nominally free, has been hampered practically by an internal power, the hierarchy, stronger and richer than itself. No country is a fair type of republicanism, in which freedom of conscience is precluded.

The old French interest has been lately revived, not now in antagonism to Spain, whose claims to the country have expired by a statute of limitations, but perhaps with her concurrence, as the late movements of the latter government in Chili and Peru would seem to indicate co-operative policies. The wealth of natural resources and the intercoeanic position of the country, which have been its exciting attractions, may now be supplemented by the supposed facilities which it may afford for imperial propagandism on the Western Continent. The wonder that is felt in reading the history of earlier conquests in that country, rises into amazement when we see a few thousand invaders taking possession of a republic of eight millions of people, expelling the constituted authorities, setting up a throne and placing on it as the supreme ruler a person whom not one in ten thousand of the people ever heard of till his name was announced by the avalanche of French troops that constituted at once his pioneer corps and his imperial heralds. It is a phenomenon in at least the modern history of national revolutions. There must have been deep treachery to republican government in the country itself, the suspicion of which rests on the same party that had bred so many other commotions in that unhappy land.

The interest and agency of the French Emperor are not so inexplicable as his success. We do not view him as an amateur filibusterer. The time chosen for his enterprise, the known and often exhibited predilections of the slave-holders for a Southern extension of their territory, and the pendency of their collision with the United States, warrant the belief that the conjunction of events consisted in something more than their even dates. That there was some ulterior object connected with the expected success of the rebellion, is, at least, a plausible conjecture. The Spanish aggressions on the more southern republics, considering the influence of the French on the Spanish Sovereign, has the same look and probably the same bearing. That the unexpected result of the rebellion may have interfered with the ultimate design, and so, have required a modification of the programme, is altogether probable. The withdrawal of the French forces may be a part of this change. But even this, if their place is to be supplied by Austrians, will not materially change the status of the Mexican usurpation, or alter our relations with the country and its government. The appointment of General LOGAN is, no doubt, significant of the intentions of our Government, in conformity with the national and popular sentiment, and will be interpreted as not only unfavorable to the recognition of MAXIMILIAN'S power, but as a pledge of all lawful and practicable aid to the republican cause. The progress of events will, however, make the Government purposes known in due time

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The impatience of many Southern people for the withdrawal of the Government supervision of the recently emancipated slaves has an ill look. They have been clamorous for the removal of the soldiers, and now for those agencies which the Government has thought fit to establish for the benefit of the colored people. This, in connection with numerous acts of injustice, and violence committed against those defenceless and dependent people, offers a strong reason for the continuance of the Bureau and its very firm and strict administration. The condition of the freed colored people is hard enough at the best, at least for the coming winter; but without protection by the Government, the oppressive and despicable conduct of some of the whites toward them would drive them, in despair, to retaliate in acts of violence, and fill the South with insurrection.

THE *Tribune* expresses the opinion, that the best way to deal with JEFF. DAVIS is to "keep him in jail, or send him to Europe, or back to his old plantation, to live on the charities of his recent slaves." It thinks that "his own future is sad enough;" that the highest ambition he can have in the world, is the opportunity of leaving it with the dignity, that he of all men, could show on the scaffold." This is the view of DAVIS'S case, which is continually urged upon the President, by an influential class of men, notwithstanding the people at large are firm in the faith, that the law of treason should be enforced against the traitor. It would not surprise us in the least if this influence, joined by the practical difficulties which have arisen in bringing DAVIS to trial, should cause him to be disposed of in some such way as the *Tribune* suggests.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—It has always struck us with a sad feeling to see sentinels pacing their beats in front of the President's house. Nothing showed more clearly that the times were out of joint. It was, of course, a necessary prudential measure. But, like the rebellion in all its shocks and concussions, it seemed alive to the republican system, and painfully suggestive of a terrible dislocation from the old foundations. But we are glad that the confidence of a better condition has allowed the withdrawal of this guard. This gradually the military aspect of the capital and the country is changing to the look of peace.

Western Penn'a. Mineral Region.

DISCOVERY OF A LEAD MINE.

Scarcely a month has passed away since the announcement was made in the COMMERCIAL that a rich vein of gold quartz had been discovered in some of the oil wells being sunk on Mendow run and Dunkard creek, Greene county, and the public were slow to believe the fact. Cavil on that point has been set at rest. An equally astonishing discovery to that of finding gold was made last week by Mr. WM. K. MAPLE and another gentleman, whose name is withheld, while prospecting south of Dunkard creek, in Greene county. In the course of their observations these gentlemen came upon an extensive lead mine, rivalling in richness, perhaps, the most productive mines in the world. They found the ore cropping out over acres of ground, and with their penknives and sticks obtained as many specimens as they could carry, besides detaching some immense boulders they could not remove without the aid of carts and mules. A box full of these specimens was exhibited at this office yesterday by a trustworthy gentleman, who had just arrived from the Lead Region. These specimens were pronounced by scientists who were present, of exceeding richness—containing fully eighty per cent. of pure metal. The gentlemen who made the discovery have not fully ascertained the extent of this lead mine, but are satisfied that it is of vast dimensions, and they design making arrangements for its immediate development. A specimen of the ore is now at this office.

Specimens of the gold quartz, the result of the assay, and the certificate of Mr. ECKFELDT, Assayer at the United States Mint, have served to dispel all doubts as to the value of the gold discovery, although the Assayer of the Mint was inclined to doubt the existence of the vein in Greene county. The latter gentleman, however, has been convinced of its existence in the locality named, by receipt of evidence contained in a barrelfull of the borings of the "Good Luck oil well," which yielded gold twenty-one and a half carats fine. Our correspondent, whose letter will be found on the first page of the COMMERCIAL to-day, states that further developments of gold quartz are being made daily, although the quartz is not obtained in satisfactory quantities, owing to the smallness of the bore of the wells, which, in a number of cases, is being made larger in order to more thoroughly test the extent of the vein.

The developments made the past eight years of the mineral resources of Western Pennsylvania, have been most remarkable. Wealthy as this section of the State was previously, through its yield of iron and coal, capitalists, for some reason, did not invest to any great extent here, the coal and iron mines of the Eastern counties offering, seemingly, better inducements. With the discovery of oil in Venango and other Western counties, a new state of affairs was inaugurated, and in a very brief time hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended in territory and developing the country. The Green county oil territory, although favorably located for cheap development, and for a market, through mismanagement on the part of some, and design of speculators, has been kept in the back ground, and until recently, was not fully appreciated. Through the persistent effort of a few men of small capital and honest endeavors, the fact was established that it was good oil territory, and its prospects brightened. The discovery in the Amber well of gold quartz, and its subsequent discovery in other wells remote therefrom, gave it a still higher value, until property is held at fabulous prices, beyond the reach of those who desire to develop it. Now we have the discovery of a rich lead mine, which, if possible, will give property a still higher nominal value. The future for Greene county is bright, if wise and prudent men have the direction of its affairs.

With reference to the gold quartz discovery in Greene county, we learn that in sinking a well for the Ten-Mile Oil Company, on Ten Mile Creek, near Clarksville, on the borders of Washington county, quartz vein, similar to that found on Dunkard, was struck at two hundred and sixty feet, and is estimated at six feet thick. This would indicate that the quartz vein extends into Washington county, in close proximity to Pittsburgh. Again, we are informed that in sinking a well on the Loyalhanna, in Westmoreland county, a short time since, the drill struck a hard, metallic substance, which at the time was thought to be gold quartz. Specimens were given to a scientific gentleman for analysis, who, however, arrived at the conclusion that they were pyrites of iron. This rather dampened the hopes of the gentlemen interested in the well, but some, since the recent discovery in Greene county, are not satisfied with the analysis, and claim that the specimens from their well are similar to those from the Amber well, Greene county. Another analysis is talked of.

RAISING MEN.

"The greatest and noblest work in the world, and an effect of the greatest prudence and care, is to rear and build up a man, and to form and fashion him to piety and justice and temperance, and all kind of honest and worthy action." Such was the opinion of Archbishop TILLOTSON. Many men, however, by their eager and constant pursuit of money or pleasure, by their fondness for show, slavish adherence to fashion, and neglect of the intellect and heart of those who are to inherit their wealth or bear their name, give evidence that they, in practice, if not in theory, differ from the learned author. To rear and build up their sons to be *men*, intelligent *men*, seems to form no part of their object in life. To leave them wealth, which, without intelligence and piety, may prove a curse to them and the world, seems to be their object. They remember their own severe struggle upward from poverty, and they desire that their sons may be spared the sorrows and toils they have endured. They are not, it may be, indifferent to the education of their sons, but they do not attach that importance to it which it merits, or from their own want of opportunities in early life, are wholly incompetent to direct in the matter. They forget that the very privations they were compelled to end ure, and the exertions they were required to put forth to obtain the positions and wealth they now have, secured them against temptations and gave them firmness and strength of character. The enervating influence of an excess of conveniences, and the prospect of inherited wealth requiring no labor or exertion, and the consequent removal of all stimulus to mental cultivation, or to form industrious habits, are not considered. The facts that wealth in our country seldom reaches the third generation, and that by weakening character it paves the way for easy yielding to temptation, and thus brings ruin on its possessor, are overlooked. That wealth is power, that it is desirable, and that it will enable its possessor to do much for the good of man, will not be questioned. Without it the asylums for the unfortunate, the institutions of learning of all kinds, monuments of benevolence in our own and other lands, would not have been reared, and active enterprise would cease. The affectionate, devoted and rich but uneducated father, will at the very outset encounter difficulties in educating his son. His own deficiencies will render him incompetent to direct, and the motives that operated powerfully on himself will have but a feeble influence on the son. That an educator should be a man of varied and accurate knowledge, of great natural tact, combined with a degree of patience and kindness rarely found, he does not know. If the father does not respect the teacher, the son will quickly discover it, and cherish the same feeling. In addition to these difficulties, the son, without the character and motives to exertion the father had, may feel that he can succeed in life without education as well as the father has. The result is, the whole matter of education is left with the son. Practically he selects the school and the studies, attended and changes at pleasure. If the teacher compels him to learn, he easily convinces his father the school is not good. If, through his own want of application, he does not learn, the father may accidentally ascertain the fact, and as the failure must be the fault of the teacher he is removed. The teacher cannot use means to secure improvement, and cannot continue using them. He must, however, secure progress; he must make bricks without straw. The son will go out into life ignorant. There is another class of wealthy fathers who, themselves, are well educated, but yet are so wholly occupied with business, that their sons, enfeebled by the same excessive nursing, "killed by conveniences," are also left to manage their own education with the same results as the former class. The parent never finds time to advise with the teacher—never makes known his own wishes except through the son, and is always ready to credit any reportinjurious to the school. If the above classes would act wisely, if they would consult the best interests of their children, they would take time from their business, select by the aid of other good teachers, consult them often, often inquire what progress their children are making, endeavor to furnish them suitable books to read, manifest a respect and regard for their instructors, if they deserve it, and thus seek to "rear" men who will wisely use the money they may leave them, and who will honor their names and memories.

SALT LAKE CITY.—It has been reported that the Mormons are in an unsettled and rather turbulent state of mind toward the United States Government. Mr. COLFAX, the other evening, also alluded to this as agreeable to information which he had received by letter. We see it noticed now that the 1st Michigan Cavalry has been ordered to that distant place. The Mormons, we cannot think, intend any serious efforts to resist the authority of the United States laws, by force or arms. But it will be well enough, on their account, and for the protection of the public interests, to have a larger force in that Territory.

CRIMES.—Robberies, burglaries and other crimes appear to be more common than ever before in this country. Police force seems to be inadequate to their prevention, or to the capture of the persons who commit them. Each locality feels the discredit and danger threatened to itself by these acts, and considers its own lot worse than that of other places. We hope the epidemic of violence and crime may pass away ere long. A rigid administration of justice, and the public and practical efforts of good men for the improvement of morals, are the proper cure.

THE War Department alone retains a military guard, the same as in war times. The President has dismissed everything of the kind. Secretary WELLES never had a guard, and has demonstrated that he needed none.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Queen Insurance Company, was held October 27, at Liverpool, the directors' report for the year stated that the fire premiums for the year amounted to the sum of £115,285; that 589 life policies had been issued, insuring £301,777, the premiums on which amounted to £9,068, and the entire of their life business was £27,756. Upward of fifty-seven per cent. of the entire net premiums had been added to the life fund. The fire losses for the year were proportionately heavy, and the year's operation with the losses on this side of the ocean, those paid and outstanding amounting to £95,000. The subscribed capital of the company amounts to £1,883,220, but the paid up capital is only £188,322. The reserve funds amount to £177,858.

The sorghum crop in Winnebago county this year will average about fifty gallons per acre. *The Register* says to make it profitable the sorghum demands the best soil of the farm, and a higher cultivation than corn. It also considers it the most exhaustive crop that can be raised, and suggests that it is not good husbandry to raise two crops on the same ground without artificial fertilizing. It also claims that the cane most desirable for the Chicago refineries are the Nee-za-na and Otaheitan, they having proved the most productive of the sorghum kinds.

Emperor MAX. has sent three millions francs to Italy, for the repair of his splendid palace at Lacroma, on the borders of the Adriatic sea. It was inferred thereby that he had not much confidence in the stability of his throne, and was providing for future emergencies. But it is now ascertained that the palace is going to be repaired for the use of the ex-King of Naples and Sicily, who will be obliged to leave Rome, and for those confidence his Amalitian relations are preparing this palace. Another Elba for another monarch, but this time for a Bourbon, and not for a Napoleon.

The great number of accidents that have happened during the past thirty days, both at sea and on land, should have a great influence on those who have occasion to travel. It is just reported that these lives have been lost during this time by boiler explosions alone, which, if taken as an average, would give over one thousand from this source of accident in a year. With the numerous agencies in which to procure insurance against death or injury, it is the fault of all who travel without procuring a policy covering all manner of disaster that may happen to them.

The strong-minded women of Germany, numbering one hundred and thirty, recently held a convention at Leipsic, to consider the evils under which the sex labor in that country, and to devise remedies. A few got excited, but the majority entered into the discussion with coolness and ability. A committee was appointed to draft the best remedy would be a wholesale female emigration to America. Here is a chance for some Female Moses to lead the people to the Holy Territory, to distinguish himself. We are sure that a steamer load of buxom German girls would speedily find employment here as servants, operatives and wives.

A person who solicits fire risks for an agent of an insurance company, but who himself has no connection with the company, is neither accountable to the company for such risks, if, and has no authority to bind it, but negotiates and procures risks as an agent of the company, from whom he derives his commission or compensation, is an insurance broker, and should procure license as such.

A detective sent by the British Government to ferret out the doings of the Fenians, is now in Washington, where he has visited several times changed his name and boarding place.

A Boston firm, engaged in the manufacture of military and firemen's uniforms, have received an order for full suits of uniforms for the "Independent 93d Company of Augusta, Ga."

The oldest town in America is St. Augustine, in Florida, which has been settled three centuries. The next oldest town in the United States is Santa Fe, in New Mexico. Both are Spanish. The oldest English town was Jamestown—now blotted out in the slaveholding State of Virginia, but which negroes were not the first human beings sold, but white women from England, sold for in tobacco by the colonists desirous of wives.

By a Prussian law passed in 1851, no divorce case can be tried until the clergymen of the parish in which the unhappy couple live has had an opportunity of reconciling them to their duties. In the year 1861 there were seven thousand five hundred and ninety-six couples who wished to part, and out of these no less than five thousand seven hundred and seventy-four were induced by the clergyman to give up their unamiable intentions. In this way the lawyers lost no less than forty-eight per cent. of their expected business.

Amongst many other evidences of a desire on both sides to increase the intercourse between Italy and the United States, may be mentioned the project, emanating from Americans, for the establishment of a regular fortnightly service of steamers between New York and Genoa or Leghorn, and of a monthly one to the Brazils. The undertaking proposes a company with a capital of twenty millions of francs, and twelve steamers of two thousand tons. These would perform the postal service, carry troops, &c., and for the disposition of the Government in time of war in return for a yearly subsidy of five hundred thousand francs. The fact of such propositions being made to it and negotiations taking place respecting them, is important, as it shows how ready commerce would be to develop itself if circumstances were only favorable and peace secure.

We notice the establishment of another town in the West under the name of Washington. The Father of his Country is now commemorated in every State in the Union in this way. We may make the same remark of Franklin, Jefferson, Adams and Hamilton. In every State we are again and again reminded of their existence by the names of towns and counties. We suggest that a song on the patriotism should be found by the founders of cities—the names of the great heroes and statesmen who have lately made themselves immortal as saviors of the republic—such names as Lincoln, Grant, Farragut, and Seward, Sherman, Stanton and Rosencrans, and hundreds besides. Thousands of cities on the Rio Grande, and prechance beyond the Rio Grande; and the hint we now throw out may relieve those who lay them out from much painful thought.

PERSONAL.

—General Grant is a great favorite in New York. In view of "an intense desire on the part of the people to see and pay their respects to him," the *Evening Post* suggests that an early day be set on which a cavalcade, to be composed exclusively of all the general officers of the late war and their staffs now in or near the city, escorted and led on by a body of mounted policemen, shall proceed up Broadway from the Battery to Madison Square. The *Post* first and finest of the procession would draw together the entire population, and enable it to receive the principal leaders of the army with the enthusiasm and cordiality their merits excite."

—An incident said to have occurred during the Emperor Napoleon's visit to San Sebastian, is related with much pleasure by the Spaniards. When the dinner table was set out, the Queen received that four arm chairs had been placed under the same canopy at its head—for herself, the King Consort, the Emperor and the Empress. The story goes, that she instantly ordered two of them to be removed, observing, with much vivacity, that under a royal canopy surmounted by the crown of Spain, none but the sovereign of Spain should sit.

Mrs. Lincoln has ordered, in Zwiekau, Germany, a monument for the grave of her husband, the lamented President. It is cut out of serpentine stone, of an obscure green color, in the form of a large die, and bears the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln." In the middle of October it was to be forwarded by rail to Bremen, where it will be shipped to this country. The quarries of Zwickau are celebrated for their stones.

The New York *Evening Post* gives the following epitome of the late Lord Palmerston's character: "No labor has been too arduous, no trick too mean, no grimace too revolting, no role too bold for him to adopt, when his measures were to be maintained."

—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was married in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, to Mrs. Adele G. Thayer. The present is Mr. Winthrop's third wife. She is very wealthy.

—The medical advisers of Lord Palmerston say that his death was solely caused by his imprudence in driving out without a great-coat, and with not even an under waistcoat.

—*The Mexican Times* of the 14th ult. publishes two imperial decrees appointing "Senor M. F. Maury" Chief of Colonization, and "Senor J. B. Magruder" as Chief of the Land Office of Colonization in Mexico.

"Signs of the Times"—Napoleon and the Monroe Doctrine.

This will soon become the great question which may, in its consequences, revolutionize France and all Europe.

In 1823, Congress, at the suggestion of President Monroe, adopted a resolution warning foreign nations against the establishment of monarchial governments on this continent. This doctrine has been acquiesced in by all the world, and remained inviolate until lately. Whilst engaged in a fearful struggle for our national life, Napoleon *meanly* seized the occasion to plant his despotic heel upon it,—but most unfortunately for him the rebellion has been crushed, and the question now is, *shall this outrage be submitted to?* It is a question for Congress, not the President, to decide, and they will be very apt to notify the Imperial Majesty, Napoleon the Third (and last), that he must remove Maximilian from Mexico, or that General Grant will do it for him.

From this dilemma he has but one escape. That is, to order Maximilian to abdicate before Congress meets, for after that it will be too late. To fight or run, after being notified to go, would be alike disastrous.

From the start, this act of the Emperor has been decidedly unpopular in France, including the army and navy, and even the shrewd Prince Napoleon, anticipating a revolution, denounced this act of his imperial uncle in a republican speech, and thereby lost his popularity. Must be in a good neighborhood, within 15 minutes of post office. Address "A," box 832 Pittsburgh, Pa. nov9

The following is a recapitulation of the sales that have taken place:

	Vessels.	Amount.
Brooklyn Navy Yard	37	$1,272,800
Philadelphia Navy Yard	30	220,159
Washington Navy Yard	24	299,750
Portsmouth Navy Yard	6	111,200
Charlestown Navy Yard	4	62,500
Mound City, Ill	2	21,000
Total	123	$2,500,409

IMPORTANT FACT.—A letter from Paris to a New York contemporary, in speaking of the cholera in France, and particularly in the capital of that country, states the fact as an important one, and one which carries immense weight, that, while the cholera deaths at near a hundred a day in Paris, the total bill of mortality is not increased, the reason being that people take proper care of themselves, and that other odds of 72 maladies which prey upon human life are not developed. Thus, if people were to eat correctly, guide themselves correctly, avoid excrements of air and sudden transitions from hot to cold, the mortality of a city of two millions might be reduced something like from a hundred per cent. or three-fourths its ordinary mortality.

THE OPERA IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Journal* says, the present Italian opera season in this city is a complete success. Mr. Grau's company is a superior one, and our citizens, appreciating the fact, fill our magnificent Opera House nightly. It is a proud claim on the part of Chicago, that the annual Mardi Gras festival of New Orleans cannot draw more people together than are in attendance at the Opera House in this city.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN ALLEGHENY.

There are no less than three Seminaries in Allegheny, all of them Presbyterian—the Old School Presbyterian, the United Presbyterian and the Reformed Presbyterian. We shall not attempt to outline the history of any of them. They are all now in regular and prosperous operation. We gave some time since a notice of the opening of the first named of these institutions. The other two have recently commenced their Winter's Term of study.

The United Presbyterian Seminary is located on the North Common. The Professors are the venerable Dr. J. T. PRESSLEY, who has for over thirty years been connected with the institution; Rev. D. R. KERR, and the Rev. Dr. CLARK. The number of students in attendance we are not able to state precisely, but we understand it is about the average of former years.

The Reformed Presbyterian institution is under the charge and tuition of two Professors, Dr. THOMAS SPROUL and Dr. J. R. WILSON. This is in connection with the old-side branch of the body known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

East Liberty Concert.

The lovers of sacred music are offered a great treat by the Concert to come off to-morrow evening at the Presbyterian church in East Liberty. The selections comprise not only some of the very best choruses and concerted pieces, but also a choice number of the finest solos, duetts and quartettes, culled from the works of the most celebrated masters, and executed by the highest musical talent which our city can boast of, and which were never before heard together on one and the same evening. This will be a truly delightful feast for the lovers of sacred music, and no one should fail to avail himself of it. For the accommodation of those going from the city, trains will leave at five minutes after SIX, P. M., and will return soon after the termination of the concert.

Reduction of the Navy.

The first sales of the naval vessels no longer required for service, took place the 30th of last May, when two sailing vessels were disposed of; but the close of the war, and the demand for ships for the coasting trade, soon gave the Navy Department an opportunity to dispose of other vessels. At the earlier sales, very high prices were obtained, but for the last two or three auctions, prices fell rapidly; so that, at the last sale, the figures were very low. Of the above named sealgnes has been exhibited, and filed in the Prothonotaries' office, and will be allowed and confirmed absolutely, unless exceptions be filed, or causes shown to the contrary, on or before the 16th day of December next. J. H. WALTERS,

Prothonotaries' Office, Nov. 20th, 1865. nov2-7w Prothonotary, per J. C. Y.,

IMPORTANT FACT.—A letter from Paris to a New York contemporary, in speaking of the cholera in France, and particularly in the capital of that country, states the fact as an important one, and one which carries immense weight, that, while the cholera deaths at near a hundred a day in Paris, the total bill of mortality is not increased, the reason being that people take proper care of themselves, and that other odds of 72 maladies which prey upon human life are not developed. Thus, if people were to eat correctly, guide themselves correctly, avoid excrements of air and sudden transitions from hot to cold, the mortality of a city of two millions might be reduced something like from a hundred per cent. or three-fourths its ordinary mortality.

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Money was never so plenty and so cheap in California as now. The rate of interest is down to 1 per cent. a month. In September four millions and a half of gold and silver came into San Francisco from the mining districts.

CITY RAILROAD FARES.—A suit was brought on Thursday in the Supreme Court of New York city for five thousand dollars, against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, which involved a legal consideration of the right of the street railway companies to charge the extra one cent over the old fare. The plaintiff was a Mr. John D. Jackson, who refused in 1861 to pay the increased demanded by the conductor on one of the Second Avenue cars. An attempt was made to eject him, and in the struggle he received certain injuries, for which he claimed $2000 damages. Judge Peckham charged the jury that the constitutionality of the act of Congress did not come into consideration, and that at present the act was binding on the community. The only cause for which plaintiff could sue was the use of unnecessary force by the conductor. A verdict was returned for the railway company.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILL AND PLEASANT PURGATIVE CORDIAL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, bad taste in the mouth, impaired appetite, gloom, and dejection of spirits, pains in all parts of the system, palpitation of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of sight, headache, and, sleeplessness, fearful waking. For all the above symptoms this great remedy

IS A CERTAIN CURE.

Suffer no longer, for life is no longer, but let all afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine is made by

N. McLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
no14 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTRIFICE.

WARD'S DENTRIFICE AND POWDER have been used in almost every old family around Pittsburgh for the last thirty years. During the latter part of the period Dr. W. F. Ward, a dentist of forty years' practice in this State, whose reputation as a skillful operator and gentleman is unquestioned, has put it. It was only put up for family use. Since his decease, the call for it in cities and his family to place its manufacture in my hands.

I would call attention to the following facts in relation to the above articles:

First—As a Preserver of the Teeth and Gums, it has no equal.

Second—It is composed only of the *Purest Articles* for its ingredients.

Third—Its *Healing* properties are of the highest order, and the continued use of it will in most cases restore its strength than any other article of the kind in the market.

For sale by all Druggists.

JOS. FLEMING,
Proprietor,
No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond,
nov20-MTuW Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned gives herewith notice that he retired from the firm of ERNST WIGAUD & CO. and has, therefore, no further transactions with the same.
nov21 LOUIS DEGREE.

FOR SALE—

THAT THREE STORY

Brick Dwelling,

No. 8 HAND STREET,

Containing 12 ROOMS. The house has been painted and put in complete repair this season.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
nov21 Wilkins Hall.

VALUABLE DISTILLERY PROPERTY FOR SALE,

Situated on the North branch of the Chicago river, 2 miles from the Court House. Two years ago it was doubled in size—built three years ago in fine proof, in first class order. Has a steam boiler of 50 horse power. In connection is a Bonded Warehouse storing 6,000 bushels, an Alcohol Distillery capable of making eight gallons per bushel, and a large amount of capital and is in every respect the most perfect establishment of the kind in the United States. Will be sold at a great bargain.

For further information apply to

J. H. AGELL, at Charles Hotel,
Or address BOX 2763, Chicago, Illinois.
nov21-6t

READY

AT ALL THE BOOK STORES,

Or sent by mail, post paid by the publishers, on receipt of price.

GOLDEN HAIR;

A STORY OF INDIAN LIFE IN THE TIME OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

PRICE.....$1 50.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Boston.

☞ Our Illustrated Catalogue sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of stamp to pre pay return post.
n 2-2w&6w

DELAWARE

Mutual Safety INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1865.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from Jan. 1, 1864, to Oct. 31st, 1865:
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$329,145 62
On Fire Risks.....133,301 03
$462,449 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1 1864.....260,356 02
$722,805 67

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1864, to October 31, 1865:
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$318,572 44
On Fire Risks.....128,863 74
$447,436 15

Interest during the same period, Salvages, &c.....83,376 54
$531,014 70

Losses, expenses &c. during the year, as above:
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$140,677 51
Fire Losses.....72,097 16
Return Premiums.....24,186 91
Agents' Commissions.....41,309 56
Agency Charges.....11,300 56
Taxes and Stamping &c.....5,571 66
"Taxes" 3½ Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.....11,681 81
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.....14,820 90
$211,146 19
$319,868 51

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on Dividends and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

$160,000	United States 5 per cent. loan	$93,000 00
120,000	United States 6 per cent. loan 81	128,100 00
200,000	United States 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	191,873 00
100,000	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loans	90,353 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. loan	53,250 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania R. R. Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	22,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	3,250 00
10,000	Loan to the United States Government, subject to its disposal.	10,000 00
30,000	United States 7 3 10 per cent. loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on city property	170,700 00
1,036,850	Par Market value	995,380 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	10,511 14
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Companies, Banks and Banks, 80,132, estimated Value	2,910 00
	Cash in banks	55,936 89
	Cash in drawer	878 18
		56,635 37
		$1,254,632 18

PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December next, free of taxes, to the Stockholders.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of 10 PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, payable for the year ending October 31, 1865, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of Stamp and Transfer Tax.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1861, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profit issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George W. Cooper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penniston, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer Mcilvaine, J. B. semple, Pittsburgh, A. B. Hagert, Augusta, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
Office of the Company, No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
nov21 3t P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FIRST and final account of J. C. YOUNG, assignee of M. COTE, No. 30, June Term, 1865, Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the first and final account of the above named assignee has been exhibited, and filed in the Prothonotaries' office, and will be allowed and confirmed absolutely, unless exceptions be filed, or causes shown to the contrary, on or before the 16th day of December next. J. H. WALTERS,

Prothonotaries' Office, Nov. 20th, 1865. nov2-7w Prothonotary, per J. C. Y.,

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Situate within 15 minutes walk from the Ferry landing. Contains about 11 acres of rich garden land fully stocked with fruit and flowers. A very comfortable mansion, well arranged and built in good style; from this spot you have a delightful view of the river, Railroad and surrounding country. Is offered at a low figure. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.
no21

SKATES,

SKATES,

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The largest assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES,

in this city, wholesale or retail, at

REDUCED RATES.

COOPER'S TOOLS.

Rochester manufacture. The largest and best assortment in the city.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS, SUPERIOR LOCKS, HINGES, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

UNDERTAKER'S HARDWARE

of the latest styles. Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE, to which we invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL FARNESTOCK,
NO. 74 WOOD STREET,
nov24 Pittsburgh

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED—PARTNER.

WANTED—A Partner in a small but first-class business, that will pay $6,000 to $8,000. Address PARTNER, Look Box 10. n 21-3

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A situation, by a young man, acquainted with Book-Keeping. A place in a first-class house desired, rather than a large salary at first. Reference given. Address "CLERK," Commercial office. nov24

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED.—A good practical Tin

The Daily Commercial

THE following piece of poetry is characteristic of the author, as showing the skill with which he weaves a mystic, silvery wall around the utterance of profound emotion:

CASTLES.

BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

There was a palace in my head
Where none but I had e'er come again—
A fairy palace of the brain
Built on the sand with many a quaint device
To leeward, facing
A narrow stretch of brown sea-sand,
A tiger-lily held a league from land,
And two young lovers hand in hand.
A castle building.

Upon the budded apple trees
The robins sing by twos and threes,
And ever at the faintest breeze
I hear the tinkling of the seas
And sweet words that never go
Beyond that zone the turf-ground tree
And hints the soft trees dantingly
On Beauty's bosom.

Ah, gray beard, what a happy thing
It was to be a child and sing
To peep through love's celestial ring
To have and breathe in magic air,
To think that all the world was fair,
Ah, ripe young mouth and golden hair,
Was I ever such a child?

Well, well, I think not on these two
But the old wound breaks out anew,
And the old dream, as it were true,
In my heart awakes—
Then tears come welling to my eyes,
Troubles all in silent guise,
As I view a sweet dear woman lies
Upon the tea-tree.

MORAL READINGS.

It was reckoned a great triumph of human art when they constructed a chronometer in London which, for a year, perhaps, made a nearest approach in mechanism to the perfection of the works of God—a time-piece which, after being carried the globe, was found, on its return to have deviated from true time by two seconds only in the course of a whole year. But the seasons are regulated by no clock made by hands, was found, on its return to have deviated from true time by two seconds only in the course of a whole year. But the seasons are regulated by no clock made by hands, placed in the heavens, has gone on without winding or winding, not for one year, not a hundred, not a thousand, but many thousand years, with the watching requisite. How manifold are the works, Lord God Almighty, in wisdom made thou them all. In their unfailing success, and how do the seasons display thy Providence, and illustrate the promise given beneath the rainbow, by a mountain altar and beside the standard ark, "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease."

AN UNSURPASSED HYMN.

In the *New Englander* for August, 1859, Dr. Bacon pronounces this exquisite hymn "unsurpassed in the English or any other language," and adds that "perhaps it is as near perfection as any uninspired language can be." It is usually ascribed to Hillhouse, the poet, i. e., James A. Hillhouse, but, according to Dr. Bacon, it was written by his younger brother, Augustus L. Hillhouse, who died near Paris in March, 1859:

Trembling before Thine awful throne,
O God! in dust we bow low;
Justice and mercy for my sin
Contend! Oh! smile and heal the strife.

The Savior smiles upon my soul
Views Him of hope tumultuous roll—
His voice proclaims my pardon found,
Sensible transport wings the sound.

Earth has a joy unknown in heaven—
Pure new-born tears of sin forgiven!
Tears of such pure and deep delight,
The angels never shed their light.

Ye saw of old, on chaos rest
The Breath of the Almighty moved;
Ye know where warm exultant springs,
And evening fields her drooping wings.

Bright heralds of the Eternal Will,
Abroad His errands ye fulfil;
Or throned in floods of beamy day
Symphonious in His presence play.

Loud o'er the song—the heavenly plain
Is shaken with the choral strain—
And, echo echoes, floating far,
Draw music from each chiming star.

But I amid your choirs shall shine,
And all your knowledge shall be mine;
Yea, your harps shall be given to me,
A secret chord that none will bear.

The man may be very poor, his name unknown to the bankers' books, and his person strange to the merchants of the world; but the flowers of the field bloom and the songs of the forest are melodies for him. Under his feet, and around his path, He the works, and over his head dwells the bright impress of "a reconciled God." He may be wandering against the stream, but that stream and its cool banks are adorned with trees of *his* "Lord's planting." He may tremble at the face of a fellow creature whose claim he cannot satisfy, but his conscience approves the principles he has adopted, and the motives he believes inspires to his ear, "Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart." Human praise may seldom greet him, but the desire to have a conscience void of offense towards God and man holds him up in the warfare of life. The smiles of the nation may not hail his name in the street, but the visits of ministering angels mantle his humble dwelling one of the portals of Heaven.—*Straggles for Life.*

In that little tomb, one sad night, when the stars were over Jerusalem, there lay the worn and wasted body of One who had suffered an ignominious death. Here, where I stood, Roman soldiers sat, and watched, and talked, and clashed their armor rudely as they passed the night in alternate jest and brawl, rattling the dice on the neck by the light of a dark taper, and cursing each other by the gods of Rome, while they recked not who or what was the dead body they were set to watch. And somewhere within Jerusalem a few men and women were weeping the long night through in hopeless agony, the seed of a nation who had rejected the claims of their master as King and Messiah.

But see! what is changed. The Savior is risen. The religion of the Cross and Tomb has become the religion of the world. The nails that men believed were the nails that pierced his hands, were wrought into the proudest crown of human grandeur; and the fragments they supposed to be of the wood on which he hung, are shrines in palace cathedrals of unknown wealth and gorgeousness.

From the little handful of disciples, the followers of the Nazarene have grown to be a host more than any man can number, of every nation under Heaven. The standards of Christian powers are triumphant on every battle-field; and the day has arrived, which Tigre is no nation of the earth able to say that it can stand and be other than Christian.—*Tent Life in the Holy Land.*

We look to our minister to pray for us, to preach for us, and if he only could, he would be responsible for us at the judgment-seat of God. No man in the universe of God can be responsible for another. Not the greatest angel of those around the throne of Deity can denude me of my obligations, responsibilities and duties. You and I must stand before the judgment-seat of Christ, and amid that glory which shall make thoughts too legible and character to be transparent, just as clearly and vividly as the printed book is legible and transparent now. And we must all stand at that judgment-seat, each feeling the intense and unutterable solitude of being alone. Dear Brethren, try often to be alone; try to realize solitude except with God. You must die alone. Have you ever seen a death-bed? Nothing can help it. The physicians retire, relatives bide their countenances and weep, and the man dies alone. Nobody can help him; they must leave him when the soul is about to separate from the body and begin its long journey; every relavee remains behind. We must die alone; we must stand at the judgment seat alone; we must be answerable alone; and may God grant that we may now realize that it is to be alone with God our Father, lest we be alone with him once for all as our Judge.—*Cummings.*

NEW SOURCES OF FOOD.

Horse Flesh and Fungi.

A book has just been published in London under the title of "Contributions to Natural History, chiefly in relation to the Food of the People; by a Rural D. D.," in which it is contended that horse flesh and certain classes of fungi are excellent articles of food for human consumption. We quote some curious passages:

HOW TO FIT A HORSE FOR THE TABLE.

McQueen's statistics inform us that in the British empire there are 2,250,000 horses, valued at 67,000,000. A considerable proportion of these should be eaten. Malformations, incipient diseases, accidental injuries, rendering it more profitable to kill than to rear, at great expense, animals incapacitated for labor. Send an injured or enfeebled horse to grass, and in four months he will be fat and fit for the table. In answer, therefore, to our next query, "Should we eat our horses?" we reply, "Under certain circumstances, undoubtedly;" and in no case ought we to bury the flesh of the horse, when we have the strongest reasons for regarding it as alike nutritious and palatable, owing to the great value of the horse, the use of its flesh, as an article of human food, must in this country be restricted. Let us, however, avail ourselves of it so far as practicable; and in order that it may no longer be classed with carrion, let us give it a name which causes even a half-starved laborer to exhibit irrepressible disgust when exhorted to partake of a kind of food commonly within his reach; and known to possess in abundance those elements of nutrition so saintly supplied by the common fare of the working classes. We invite our readers to test its value, as we have recently done, in spite of philosophical inquiry, and, we solemnly declare, without the slightest digestive remorse, though to the horror of our cook, a privileged old servant, who rules the roast, and us too sometime! Mind, my dear imagination, and not following her nose assuredly declared that some perverse cat was playing smell before the stuff can' near the door." After we had eaten delicious soup and excellent stew, prepared by her reluctant hands, that worthy woman thought she would pray for us. "The Lord be wi' the maister! After eatin' o' sic an unnat'ral bruite, he's shure to tak' the worst kin' o' jaundice, for it's aye ta'en wi' an awfu' acumour." We are happy to announce that the jaundice was all in her eye, and that we are enjoying peace of mind and body after this first, but we hope not last, trial of Hippophagy. If any exclaim "horrid man! to advise the eating of horse-flesh,"—quietly, good friends, if you please! Have you no relish for it disguised as Bologna sausage, or "Russian ox-tongues," which, though of undeniable merit, are well known to be those of the horse?

A HIPPOPHAGIC BANQUET.

But "what is the gout of horse-flesh?" Have patience, courteous readers, and we shall make your teeth water! Horse-dinners a *la Soyer*, *Hippophagiques*, in Parisian phrase, have been quite the vogue of late in Paris, Kœnigsboden, Wurtemberg, Welmar, Munich, Vienna, Dresden, and many other places; many of those in Germany being by public subscription. In Paris, have been especially *recherche*, and attended by such a variety of distinguished guests as to elevate them to the rank of scientific experiment. Though in possession of the culinary triumphs of the German hippophagi, we shall spare our readers the recital, and give them instead an account of a Parisian "horse dinner," from the graceful pen of the witty M. le Docteur Amedee Latour, who takes care to inform us that it was not written on his rising from table, twenty-four hours after, when, he solemnly deposes, he was suffering from the most digestive remorse. "The experiment begins. M. Renault has most intelligently made the arrangements. Side by side are the subjects to be experimented on—the matters to be compared.

Horse soup—Beef soup.
Horse stew—Beef stew.
Roast horse—Roast beef.

The same quantity, the same sort—judge and compare—nothing better. Horse soup—delightful astonishment! It is perfect! it's excellent! it's foolish! it's wonderful! it's incredible! Each tasted! it's a first-rate and admirable soup! The beef soup is good, but comparatively insipid, of less marked consistency and less taste. The jury unanimously find that the horse yields soup of superior quality, that it is impossible to distinguish the taste of it from that of the finest beef soups, and that persons not warned would not find out the difference. Even the same color, the same clearness. Boiled horse. Beef is browner than beef; it is drier, and less resisting under the teeth; it is coarser in taste. It is the taste of boiled beef, but not of the first class. I have often eaten better beef, but also much worse. Upon the whole it is very relishing, and people, who buy inferior beef, or cow beef, would find a very sensible difference in favor of boiled horse. Roast horse: it is the shine of the animal, slightly salted and highly spiced. An explosion of satisfaction. Nothing finer, more delicate, more succulent. The smell is agreeable, whose aroma it recalls, is not its superior. It's perfect in all points.

Horse—superior.
Beef—good, and very stable.

"Is not this a very interesting experiment? Truly yes, say we. And here is another, rather comical. M. Saint-Hilaire was President of the Society of Acclimation. He was pressed by a member of this society to taste of a kind of meat unknown to him. He did so, and found it excellent. Amongst his opinion was sought for in regard to the rare and newly introduced meat. He gave it his opinion, after having duly tasted it, he gave it frankly. "In my opinion it is of the utmost importance to all mankind that this animal should be allowed to multiply and increase. I offer to this subject the more willingly, as I myself, and prove that we are neglecting at least a fourth part of the resources of the world. A noble easily obtainable is taken up with pleasure, large portions of Europe, and mentioned,

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H. L. YOUNG,
Architect and Superintendent,
Office 126 Fourth street,
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☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c. oct6-3m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOHN B. WARDEN, deceased, late of the borough of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county, Penna., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment of the same immediately at No. 287 Liberty street, Pittsburgh; and all persons having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement. WM. G. WARDEN,
JOHN A. WARDEN,
Pittsburgh, November 15th, 1865. [nov16-6t]haw

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Last five nights of the favorite American comedian,
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Who will appear in the great four act sensation drama of
TRIAL BY JURY,
Which will be given with the strength of the excellent stock company.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the thrilling sensation drama entitled
MOLL PITCHER,
THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN
Joshua Scott, ... Yankee Locke.
Act 1st—The Attempted Murder. Act 2d—Who Has Done This. Act 3d—Charlestown Bridge—The Ready Reverse. Act 4th—Death of a Villian.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
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Exhibiting feats never before performed in Pittsburgh, and of the most extraordinary character.
Tickets, 75 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Can be secured at CHAS. C. MELLORS MUSIC STORE commencing Friday, November 17th.
WEDNESDAY, November 22d, Grand Gala Matinee.
nov16

MASONIC HALL.
Inauguration of the Bateman Concerts
DEBUT OF M'LLE PAREPA.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that the Artistes composing his renowned Concert Troupe will make their appearance in Pittsburgh on
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, November 27, 28 and 29,
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
When the first of a brief and necessarily limited series of
GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
Will take place. The members of the Troupe are
M'LLE EUPHROSYNE PAREPA,
The renowned Prima Donna, whose extraordinary voice, brilliant execution and magnificent style have been the themes of enthusiastic laudation in the press of New York and Boston. The lady has been accepted both as a lovely and complete tragedian and as the most wonderful vocal artiste heard in America since the days of Jenny Lind.
Mr. Bateman will also have the pleasure of introducing
MR. J. LEVY,
An artiste whose performances on the Cornet a Pistons are astonishing. The most marvelous feats of this day. The execution of this gentleman, combined with a rich, luscious and commanding tone which he produces, place him in the front rank of living artistes.
HERR CARL ROSA,
Koppelmeister, of the free town of Hamburg, principal of Conservatoire of Leipsic, and solo violinist of high European distinction.
MR. T. M. BROWN,
The popular Pianist and Composer, from the Leipsic Conservatoire.
These artistes, Mr. Bateman feels he is lifted in saying, are all of the first class. He has much pleasure in adding that they will be under the experienced and competent direction of
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Musical Conductor and Director of the German Opera.
THE PROGRAMMES,
Selected from an inexhaustible repertoire, will be varied every evening.
Concert commences at 8. Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
A diagram will be opened for the sale of reserved seats at H. Kleber & Brothers' Music Store, 162 Wood street. nov9

PETROLEUM.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
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This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.
CAPITAL STOCK $285,000
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To conclude with the grotesque farce of the
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a full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND RAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. sep4-3m-M-W-F

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
oct27

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS.
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. oct7

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just Received,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA WIDE RELIEVING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET AND BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND LACE BAGS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
oct7

J. A. WILSON ..... J. W. CARR ..... D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third House above Diamond Alley.
oct26 PITTSBURGH

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE SANITARY REFORM.

Meeting at Board of Trade Rooms.

Sanitary Association to be Organized

Filthiness of "Hardscrabble."

Interesting Proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the Committees appointed by the Board of Trade, Board of Health, the Councils of Allegheny and surrounding boroughs, and the Medical societies of the county, for the purpose of taking measures towards improving our sanitary condition, was held last evening in the Board of Trade Rooms. The following representatives, in addition to those announced at the previous meeting, were present, and took part in the proceedings:

Mayor Lowry, of Pittsburgh, and Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.

Homeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County—Drs. Berger and Hewett.

Allegheny Councils—Captain Simon Drum, George E. Riddle, S. Riddle, J. W. Hall, A. H. English, Jas. Torrence and H. Wagner.

Lawrenceville—S. H. Keller, Burgess; A. H. Devier and H. Ahlborn.

Manchester—Wm. S. Spratt.

West Pittsburgh—J. A. Bashear.

Geo. H. Thurston, Esq., Lawrenceville, and Joseph Albree, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Major William Frew remarked that he regretted to learn that the Councils, of Pittsburgh, had not yet appointed a committee to co-operate with the meeting. The councils would have more influence with the citizens until forced to do so by the citizens, and he was anxious to know the course it intended to pursue in the present matter. In laudition to appointing a committee was tantamount to a refusal.

Messrs. James Reed, W. O. Davis and John H. Hare, Esqs., members of Council, were in attendance, but it was announced that they did not appear as a committee.

Mr. Reed inquired whether the Presidents of Councils had been notified.

Mr. Aldrich, the Secretary, stated that he had called upon them, and notified them personally.

Dr. R. H. Lowry said that the same difficulty in enlisting the co-operation of the authorities had been experienced in New York, Chicago, and other cities, and in order to remedy it he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a permanent association be organized of citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding boroughs, for the protection of the public health, and for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the whole district.

Mayor Lowry favored the passage of the resolution, and thought it was the proper course to pursue. The citizens should not wait upon the action of Councils. Councils will appropriate, except one, had been exhausted, and some timid members of Councils declined to meet with committees from other bodies, which had money to expend. The corporation would, he felt satisfied, deal in its power; that the citizens must now take the matter in hand, as Councils's proposed could not be effected.

Dr. Fleming stated that a committee, embracing wealthy and influential citizens, had been appointed in the city of New York, for the purpose of making a complete inspection of the sanitary condition of that city. The inspection has been concluded, and a volume issued which is one of the most complete works on the subject ever published.

Mr. S. Riddle thought the meeting was disposed to be a little too hasty. Like the City Councils. He did not see how a private association of gentlemen could accomplish anything, except by the active and direct co-operation of the municipal authorities. Steps had already been taken to organize a Sanitary Board in Allegheny, looking to a radical reform of the system.

Dr. Trevor's understanding of the New York Association was that it had been organized merely to gather statistics and information on the subject.

Dr. Mowry said that it would fall upon Councils to furnish means for the proposed sanitary Reform. In Allegheny, the citizens were moving with great zeal, and would do all that is wanted.

Mr. Bashear said that there must be a beginning to be an end. Let the resolution be adopted and then there will be a commencement.

Mr. David Hutchinson said the Board of Health was willing to co-operate in the movement. The Board has plenty of money, as the city was liable for all the debts which it contracted. The ordinance providing for the cleaning of the streets had never been carried out by the Mayor. The Board of Health was composed of nine members, each doing all they could to have nuisances removed. The sanitary condition of the city was not so bad as had been represented, and there was no use of getting up an excitement to scare the people. The Board would cheerfully attend to all complaints left with them.

Major Frew said that the gentleman differed materially from another member of the Board (Dr. McCook), who had asserted that the city was, with one exception, the filthiest in the Union. If the Board had sufficient means of money as they wanted, why did they not proceed at once to cleanse the city? If it cost $1000 to place them in a healthy condition the money would be well expended.

Mr. Hutchinson said the Board had no control of the streets. Give it the power and the city will soon be in good condition. The Board had only the power to contract debts for sanitary purposes. If money was to be expended, give it to the Street Committee.

Dr. Trevor thought the meeting should adopt the resolution proposed by Dr. Mowry, and proceed at once to organize the Association.

The question was then put, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Dr. Berger, the following committee was appointed to report a plan for organizing the Association:

Dr. R. B. Mowry, Hon. James Lowry, Hon. John Morrison, Gen. Thomas M. Howe, Major Wm. Frew, George Fortune, Wm. O. Davis, Dr. Berger and Dr. Fleming.

Dr. Mowry stated that it had been estimated that for every death, twenty-eight cases of sickness occurred. If the deaths could be decreased one hundred, twenty-eight hundred cases of sickness would be prevented, which would mitigate against the medical profession. Of every three deaths in the city, one was of a disease that could be prevented by sanitary measures; in Philadelphia, one in five, thus proving all that Dr. McCook had asserted in the previous meeting.

Dr. McCook said that he had been forced into a position in which his veracity was at stake, and he would never again make a report which anticipated any unfounded hue and cry, especially upon the newspapers. The report which he had made was based upon figures that were correct, and could not be disputed. Statistics would have more influence in any public enterprise until forced to do so by the citizens, and he was anxious to know the course it intended to pursue in the present matter. In laudition to appointing a committee was tantamount to a refusal.

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